

WORKERS OF THE WORLD. UNITE

THE MILITANT



OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE COMMUNIST LEAGUE OF AMERICA (OPPOSITION)

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Strike Spreads to Biggest New York Hotels

LEON TROTSKY Towards the Catastrophe

In view of the increasing tension in the Far East, we are herewith reprinting an important extract from the corrected version of comrade Leon Trotsky's recent article on Japan and the Soviet Union.—Ed.

Struck Hotels

Here are some of the most important of the 50 hotels and restaurants on strike: Waldorf-Astoria, New Weston, Astor, Lincoln, Barbizon Plaza, Sherry-Netherlands, Savoy Plaza, 5th Ave., Essex House, Colonnade Club, Casino de Paree, Lombardie, N. Y. Athletic Club, St. Moritz, Pierre, Breslin, Ambassador Roosevelt, Brevoort, Montclair, Lafayette, Biltmore, Ritz Tower, Madison, Great Northern, Lexington, Park Central, Barclay, La Rue (settled), Central Park Casino (settled), Paradise, Basque (settled), Warwick, Dorsey, Delmonico, Westbury, Pennsylvania, Piccadilly, Mayfair House, Park Lane, Taft, Biltmore, New Yorker, Longchamps, Weylin, Old Plaza, Colony Club, Drake, Bristol, The Forty E. 60th St., and the St. Regis.

'Ballyhoo' Won't Cook Dinners

RECOGNITION OF THE UNION 40 HOUR WEEK MINIMUM \$20 A WEEK FOR THE LOWEST PAID WORKERS. These are the demands of the Amalgamated Food Workers Union and this is why thousands of men and women have slammed the sweat-shop kitchen doors behind them in the biggest strike New York hotels have ever known. The demands are plain enough, fair enough, to get the unanimous endorsement and response of every worker in the industry.

20,000 Out

FLASH! LATE BULLETIN! At the moment of going to press, figures gathered by The Militant's reporters show that at least 20,000 workers are now on strike. Incomplete returns indicate that 10,000 more in houses not yet pulled are organized, have indicated their approval of the strike and are only awaiting the completion of strike preparations. Up to the minute figures on the growth of the A. F. W. cannot be given. According to Secretary B. J. Field, applications are being received and approved faster than the clerical staff can handle them.

Service Crippled As Strike Ranks Swell

The general strike is sweeping the hotels from one end of New York to the other. This report of success can already be made when the strike is not yet three days old and the wave has hardly reached its peak. This is the statement made today by B. J. Field, secretary of the Amalgamated Hotel and Restaurant Workers Union.

Service Crippled As Strike Ranks Swell

Fifty of City's Most Important Hotels Successfully Struck by Amalgamated Food Workers. The battle cry was first raised by the workers in the Waldorf Astoria on Tuesday evening. The workers and the industry at large were electrified by this action and close on its heels came the walk-out at the Lincoln and the New Weston on Thursday. Then came the deluge. The Hotel Men's Association was given until Friday to recognize the union and settle on the conditions demanded by the unanimous vote of the membership. The ultimatum expired at 5 P. M. When no answer was received at the deadline the union moved from threat to action, shaking the wealthy fortresses of the open shop like so many houses of cards.

Thousands Surround Waldorf In First Mass Picketing Line

All day they waited in the strike hall, all prepared for a long struggle. During the afternoon the hall packed up tight, new men coming in every few minutes. By five, the fateful hour, it was jammed. The general strike was on! Upstairs, shop committees were meeting. Downstairs, they lined up for the big march to the Waldorf. At five-thirty it set out.

Boss Papers Launch Flood of Lies Against Hotel Strike

The bosses' press is busily slandering the general strike of the hotel workers. When the Waldorf men went out last week and the bosses still hoped the general strike call tips—and the next step, presumably, would be to make the workers pay the hotel for the privilege of spending twelve to sixteen hours a day feeding somebody else!

Beware: Fake Telegrams!

Forged telegrams, pretending to come from strike headquarters, were received by workers yesterday from the Dorset and other hotels. One read: "GO BACK TO WORK STOP YOUR SHOP SIGNED UP (signed) AMALGAMATED HOTEL AND RESTAURANT WORKERS UNION." The workers turned these telegrams over to union headquarters, which denounced them as forgeries.

Japan Moves Toward War Against the Soviet Union

Cautious in the toils of insoluble and ever-sharpening contradictions, the capitalist world is hurtling along the path to war with growingly accelerated speed. This is clear for all to see. It is no longer a matter of years, but of weeks—at the outside, months. The bourgeois press recognizes the imminence of the coming clash.

Japan Moves Toward War Against the Soviet Union

parally abandoned. Capitalist press dispatches on the subject, although confusing, would seem to point to the opposite conclusion. Thus a Tokyo message to the New York Times on January 23, on the subject of Araki's resignation, declared that "public opinion is slowly swinging away from the extreme Right and the Army's prestige is waning."

Japan Moves Toward War Against the Soviet Union

Without taking this facile belief at its face value—for the American imperialists would like to see their Japanese rivals break their teeth at the Soviet frontier—we can note that it reduces the problem of war in the Far East to the simple dimensions of subjectivity, the "wishes" of the Japanese imperialists. We have to bear in mind, however, that the wishes of the Japanese imperialists are conditioned by the entire objective situation, and first and foremost by Japan's internal situation. It is precisely this situation which is driving Japan relentlessly along the road to war.

Japan Moves Toward War Against the Soviet Union

Success is greeting its efforts at every turn. The smashing offensive of the Amalgamated is rising high day by day. The quick-fire moves of the union sound like machine gun reports. Hardly had the militant unionist, Andre Fournigault been discharged for his organization work than the employees at the Waldorf walked out—600 strong. The Hotel Men's Association was given a forty-eight hour ultimatum. And even before the deadline had been reached the Amalgamated gave a warning that it was prepared for action by closing down the Lincoln and the New Weston. This move was quickly followed by the calling of the general strike and the mass picket demonstration at the Waldorf.

Japan Moves Toward War Against the Soviet Union

Nevertheless the military invincibility of Japan is a devout myth which has paid dividends so far but which sooner or later must be wrecked by reality. So far, Japan has had no occasion to match its strength with the advanced nations. Japan's successes, however brilliant in themselves, have been the fruit of the superiority of a backward nation over nations still more backward. In war the principle of relativity is omnipotent. Once upon a time the empire of the Czars also passed from victory to victory; from an isolated Moscow principality it transformed itself into a mighty Empire stretching over two continents from the Atlantic to the Pacific. The Czar's armies were also proclaimed invincible in all the school books. But in point of fact old Russia, depending on the semi-serf peasantry, gained single-handed victories only over the barbaric tribes of Central Asia and the Caucasus, or over states which had collapsed internally, like Poland under feudal nobility or Turkey under the Sultans. In general from the beginning of the French revolution, the Czar's armies represented a lymphatic and ponderous impotence. True, between 1907 and 1914 the army and navy were energetically reformed and strengthened with the active aid of the patriotic Dumas. However, the test of the World War brought along with it bitter disillusion; the Rus-

that he was taking steps to discuss with the United States Government "a friendly solution of problems likely to arise within the next two years." In the ensuing debate on Hirota's speech, the Fascist politician, Seigo Nanako, bluntly inquired whether the foreign minister has courage enough to answer recent criticisms of Japan by foreign statesmen. The reference was obviously to the recent speech by Stanley K. Hornbeck, chief of the Far Eastern Division of the U. S. Department of State. The Japanese foreign minister promptly rebuked the Fascist spokesman, advising him to use "calmer language" when discussing foreign affairs and to avoid the term "Oriental Monroe Doctrine," which, he said, "was liable to be misunderstood abroad."

The outstanding news item last week concerning the development of the threatening war situation in the Far East was the resignation of General Sadao Araki from the position of Japanese war minister. This move has been construed by some as an indication that Japanese imperialism has switched its course onto the paths of peace, abandoning for the time being its plans for

an attack on the Soviet Union. Official circles in Washington, quoted by the New York Times on January 25, are credited with the view that "Japan is ready to change not only her recently belligerent tone but her possibly belligerent intentions." Officials of the War Department, discounting the fears of Moscow conveyed by Ambassador Bullitt, "do not believe that Japan now wishes war with Russia."

Assuming this to be the case, the conclusion should be drawn that the Army would deliberately seek to revive its prestige along the road of war. The real motive behind the change of war ministers is, however, given in the same message, when it is pointed out that "high political circles outside the army liked General Araki personally, but his exuberant eloquence, which was taken abroad far more seriously than here, had become embarrassing." The Tokyo newspaper, Kokumin, illumined the question further in a character sketch of General Senjuro Hayashi, who has succeeded General Araki at the war ministry: "Hayashi is a soldier in the full sense of the word. He belongs neither to the Araki (reactionary) nor the Ugaki (liberalist) factions,

but is strictly neutral... He is a man of silence, but is capable of swift action, in contrast with Araki who is a great talker... The government expects that Hayashi will talk less and will not interfere in domestic politics, but if a clash comes he will be a harder man than Araki."

Round and round the Waldorf the picket line circled, marking one of the most impressive demonstrations in the history of New York's labor struggles. Since then there have been mass picket lines everywhere. Only yesterday the patrons of the aristocratic Pennsylvania were shocked by an imposing gathering of the very waiters they had tipped so condescendingly, carrying the banners of the general



# Hotel Strike Spreads

**(Continued from page 1)**  
Restaurants is the worst in the country. Twenty-eight cents an hour for the hotel slaves. Fifty-four hours for workers in this day and age! This code has been cynically thrust in the face of the hotel workers, without amendment. In the real sense the present strike is a blow at the NRA. It will smash the illusions of the "New Deal". The workers in the hotels are seeing that the NRA is meant to drive their living conditions down to a level on which they will be as badly off as slaves.

One of the greatest strike-breaking agencies in the general strike is an organization purporting to represent the workers—Local 16 of A. F. of L. The crew that heads this outfit is the most notorious of the hotel workers. They don't operate as a union but as a crew of thugs, groomed as business agents who make contracts with night-club and cafe bosses without consulting the workers concerned.

The bosses got a union label from these agreements and the workers get the right—to pay dues and assessments to these leeches. Leading this band of racketeers, is Paul Coulcher who was kicked out of the

## Effective Unionism

The unquestionable success of the Amalgamated in the general strike is a most fitting demonstration of the effectiveness of modern industrial unionism. No other form of union organization would be able to file the challenge of revolt into the teeth of the Hotel bosses backed at every step by the overwhelming coffers of Wall Street.

Combating the company union, "the Guild", on the one side and the strike-breaking, disruptive tactics of the Food Workers Industrial Union, which represents a negligible minority of the hotel workers, the Amalgamated Hotel and Restaurant Workers Union has gained the confidence of the great masses of the employees on strike and preparing for strike.

An independent organization, formed on the industrial union basis, the Amalgamated has been long noted for its progressive, militant tactics. The present strike gives new, living testimony to this long known fact. Internal democracy—the free, open election of officials, the right of every union man to speak his mind—the absence of political discrimination, has brought together progressive tendencies representing a cross-section of the militants in labor's ranks, and merged them with a rank and file bent upon struggle and not collaboration with the exploiters.

By this great strike the Amalgamated is bound to inspire the entire labor movement in the United States. More than a month ago the Militant stated in an editorial, "Strike the Hotels" that "In invading this field (the hotels) and establishing the firm basis of a union there, the Amalgamated has rendered a signal service to the whole movement of organized labor." And further: "The Amalgamated has already stamped itself in the minds of the thousands of disoriented hotel slaves as an organization that means business, not bluff and baloney."

More ominous than the open shop or rather in cooperation with them are the wings of the blue bizzard. The NRA code for the Hotels and

striking and shouting for union recognition.

## Lie Campaign Launched by Press

**(Continued from page 1)**  
give it a black eye. For example, every paper has been printing dark hints that the strike is a "red plot." The American attacked the workers for being against the NRA. The American also hinted that the strike is a "Communist plot" because some of the workers on the Waldorf picket line sang "Solidarity!" They printed a statement by Saypol, lawyer of the A. F. of L. Local 16, implying that the Amalgamated is not trying to win the strike for its members but to make a revolution!

They have also tried to discredit the strikers by charging violence and intimidation. The only case of violence was when the bosses' thugs beat up union delegates at the Pennsylvania. But the papers put the word violence in headlines in such a way as to make people think the strikers had used violence. They printed cock-and-bull stories about workers at the Plaza, Astor, and Park Central complaining of intimidation by the Amalgamated—but they never gave any names of such workers.

Several papers, including the World-Telegram, printed excuses for the bosses hiring thugs to beat up strikers and workers who want to strike. They call the thugs "detectives" and "guards", and vaguely hint that they were brought in after the strikers had attacked the hotel. But they give no evidence of such attacks—because there were none. When one employer locked up workers who wanted to quit, and held them in the restaurant illegally against their will, the papers wrote that he was "guarding" them against attacks by strikers.

The Tribune, reporting the Friday night meeting at Bryant Hall, quoted James P. Cannon as saying the strikers were going "into all those places that didn't strike and pull them out on the street." The idea is that the strikers are going to "violate private property", intimidate their fellow-workers and do violence. This is a lie. Cannon said that the strikers would go to every place that didn't strike and get them all out. This does not mean violence or intimidation. It means using orderly means to show the other workers that they need not fear the bosses or the thugs, and that they should join the strikers' ranks.

One of the dirtiest tricks of all was pulled by the respectable Times. In its Saturday edition, after trying hard to give an impression that almost nobody is striking, it ad-

mitted that hundreds of workers are joining the union. Then it went on as follows:

"Each man and woman who had come to join the union was asked to pay an initiation fee of \$2, plus dues of 75 cents per month for an assessment and 10 cents for a union book, making a total of \$3.10." The idea is given that workers are suckers for joining the Amalgamated because they have to pay the "large" sum of \$3.10. But none of the papers has printed the fact that the A. F. of L., which is scabbing on the general strike, charges double the fees of the Amalgamated and then sells the worker into slavery nor the fact that not a single worker is obliged to pay a button until after the strike settlement. The papers do not dare charge the Amalgamated with grafting, but they try to hint at graft, hoping to destroy the workers' confidence in the union and its leaders.

Workers who were at first surprised and thought some of the false statements in the bosses' press were due to bad eyesight of the reporters, are beginning to see that these are not "mistakes" but a systematic effort to misrepresent, discredit, weaken and slander the Union and the strike. This is an old story. It happens in every strike, and the bosses' press has not done its worst yet. It is because of this among other things that the Militant says the liberation of the working class can be achieved only by its own efforts. The bosses; the bosses' press; the bosses' police; the bosses' government—these do not help. They only hinder the worker in his fight for a decent life.

As far as the press goes, in any case, this is already clear: in this fight the bosses' press is against the strikers. The strikers need their own press to get the truth about what is going on, to reveal what the bosses and strike breakers are up to, and to defend themselves against lies and slanders.

—HARRY STRANG.

By in between times, however, the I. L. P. leaders had searched for a new home and arrived at the Conference of the Left Parties in Paris. They also opened the columns of their official organ, the New Leader, to comrade Trotsky as well as to Thalheimer; but an invitation to Manuilsky made upon two occasions received neither a contribution nor an acknowledgment. But if Manuilsky remained silent as a tomb, the British Communist Party became as noisy as a raging lion. For days on end, the columns of the Daily Worker have been adorned with choice abuse. Fenner Brockway, secretary of the I. L. P., was denounced as a "hound of war and Fascism", while comrade Trotsky and Lovestone were described as "international riff-raff", "corrupt renegades", etc. This brand of journalism was calculated to turn the I. L. P. rank and file against its leaders who have now made one more attempt to arrive at an understanding with the Comintern.

In this latest communication with Moscow the I. L. P. defines what it considers to be the three primary political duties of the socialist. (1) The duty of the U. S. S. R. by all means available. (2) The creation of the broadest possible united front of all militant workers in the struggle against capitalist reaction, Fascism and war. (3) The national and international unity of revolutionary socialists. After asking a nine-point question upon the difference in obligations of a sympathizing party as distinct from affiliated membership of the C. I., the letter goes on to express the I. L. P.

by all appearances a decided and courageous leader" (interview with Walter Duranty). Litvinov echoes his master. L. M. Kaganovich, addressing a recent conference of the Communist Party of the province and city of Moscow, said "it was the policy of the Soviet Union, which wanted only peace, to cooperate with the nations opposed to war. On this account he particularly welcomed the re-establishment of relations with the United States" (N. Y. Times, January 23).

But while Roosevelt is hailed in Moscow as a dove of peace, Browder and company in America never tire of denouncing him as a war-maker in the columns of the Daily Worker and elsewhere. Every move of the Roosevelt administration is characterized as a war move, its budget as a war budget.

This speaks the contradictory and opportunist voices of Stalinism, sowing confusion where the utmost clarity is needed, preparing fresh tragedies for the proletariat.

# The I.L.P. and the Comintern

**London.**—A veritable storm blows around the camp of the British independent Labour Party. The united front with the Communist Party has from time to time looked like falling to pieces but it still wobbles along with a patched-up unity at the bottom and a never-ceasing wrangle at the top. The immediate activities of the united front committee is the preparation of a national hunger march to London in order to protest against the new Unemployment Bill, already referred to in the Militant, and to demand the restoration of recent cuts in unemployment benefits.

The first contingent of marchers leave Scotland on January 22, and the combined forces from different parts of the country will arrive in London on February 24, where a Conference of Action will be held in order to determine the next step in the development of united front activity.

The government, through the medium of Sir John Gilmour, has warned the organizers of the march that they are assuming grave responsibilities but both the leadership of the I. L. P. and the C. P. have expressed their determination to meet this challenge with the hunger marchers solidly behind them. As the new bill contains a direct threat to the trade unions, the marchers are assured of the substantial support despite the hostile attitude of the Labour party and trade union officials who are against such militant action, favoring their usual remedy for all problems, namely, parliamentary protests.

**Problem of Third International**  
But the hunger march occupies only a part of the attention of the I. L. P., the other part being directed towards the preparation for their annual conference which takes place at Easter and which will deal with the future course of the party. Having broken from the Labour party and the Second International, the I. L. P. was faced with the problem of choosing a new road. Two approaches were made to the Third International and while the first overture resulted in a united front with the British Communist Party, the second brought forth an invitation to join the Communist International as a sympathizing party with a consultative vote.

In between times, however, the I. L. P. leaders had searched for a new home and arrived at the Conference of the Left Parties in Paris. They also opened the columns of their official organ, the New Leader, to comrade Trotsky as well as to Thalheimer; but an invitation to Manuilsky made upon two occasions received neither a contribution nor an acknowledgment. But if Manuilsky remained silent as a tomb, the British Communist Party became as noisy as a raging lion. For days on end, the columns of the Daily Worker have been adorned with choice abuse. Fenner Brockway, secretary of the I. L. P., was denounced as a "hound of war and Fascism", while comrade Trotsky and Lovestone were described as "international riff-raff", "corrupt renegades", etc. This brand of journalism was calculated to turn the I. L. P. rank and file against its leaders who have now made one more attempt to arrive at an understanding with the Comintern.

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ities were dragged by the Bolshevik revolution. The Geneva correspondence of the New York Times reveals that these negotiations have been going on "discreetly" for at least a year and that they are being kept "a very close secret" (N. Y. Times, January 21).

This important diplomatic move are being kept hidden from the Soviet workers and the workers abroad. Why is the Soviet government able to reintroduce the old, disastrous methods of secret diplomacy? Because, as the Times' Geneva correspondent points out, "Joseph Stalin has no Senate to meet." There could be no more perfect illustration of the fact that the Soviet bureaucracy, with Stalin at its head, has destroyed the party of Lenin, lifted itself away from its proletarian base and now regards itself accountable for its actions to no one. Joseph Stalin has no senate to meet!

After paying the dubious tribute to Litvinov that he "appreciates the League's possibilities better than any other Russian," the correspondent concludes his report with the statement: "It seems already fair to guess that Moscow is more likely to change for the sake of the Covenant than the Covenant for the sake of Moscow." This should prepare us for further capitulations to imperialism, capitulations as shameful as the Litvinov-Roosevelt pact.

viewpoint as to what constitutes the functions of a revolutionary working class International:

(1) To ensure that in every capitalist country there shall be a party or group which accepts the class struggle; (2) the irreconcilability of the proletariat expressed through working class democracy; (3) To ensure that the structure of each party or group is based upon internal party democracy combined with strict discipline; (4) To pool experience of the struggle in different countries; (5) To organize joint international action, including action against war; (6) To give financial and organizational assistance, where possible, to parties in need; (7) To prepare for the cooperation and federation of Workers' Republics and the establishment of a World Socialist Commonwealth.

**Criticize Comintern**  
Then follows a vigorous criticism of the Communist International. The I. L. P. claims that the centralized structure of the C. I., complete as any military machine, was based upon a false estimate of the world situation in 1920, the prophecy of civil war being unfulfilled. It is claimed that the Communist party of Russia dominates and controls the C. I. and that in consequence of errors made by the C. C. I., leaders and whole parties have been wrongly expelled while in order to strengthen the position of the U. S. S. R., the revolutionary movement in different countries has been sacrificed as being secondary to trading agreements, etc.

The I. L. P. then suggests three practical proposals for the reorganization of the Comintern. (1) The extension of the right (existing in the statutes but not in fact) of criticism, which today exists only for the leadership of the C. I. (2) The preparation of important decisions of the C. I. through international discussions. (3) The replacement of the actual monopoly of the C. P. U. S. in the leadership of the Comintern by a real collective international leadership based upon party representatives who are in a position to pass judgment upon the class relations in their country.

A reply to this communication is requested by February 5, so that the N. A. C. of the I. L. P. can consider the question before the annual conference. The Daily Worker answered this latest exposition of the I. L. P. with accusations of "Trotskyism" but at the Scottish Divisional Conference of the I. L. P. held in Glasgow on January 13, a motion was moved and seconded by two Clydebank delegates calling for a Fourth International and although the motion was lost, in favor of an amendment to delay a decision until the annual conference, it is a good indication that the efforts of the Stalinists to win over the I. L. P. are meeting with a definite and well informed opposition. The reply from the Comintern is awaited with interest and fireworks are expected at the Easter Conference.

January 17, 1934.

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REGISTRATION: The registration fee for each course is \$1.50. Arrangements can be made for payments at convenient intervals. Individual sessions are 20 cents each. Those workers wishing to register for one or more courses can do so either by mail or by coming to the office of the International Workers School, 126 E. 16th St., N. Y. C. The office is open for the registering of prospective students all day long and every evening.  
Registrants can secure complete outlines for the courses at ten cents per copy.

# Sub Drive On

In the imperialist navies they fire the guns to salute important people and events. Our big guns have boomed a great salute to the new sub drive we announced a couple of issues ago. Just look at the beginning! The New York Local votes to get four hundred subs; Philadelphia undertakes to gather in a hundred subs; and Minneapolis—Minneapolis sets the pace by sending in fifteen dollars for sixty half-year, Club Plan subs at the new rate of twenty-five cents.

Two individual comrades have fired an excellent salute. Comrade S. in Philadelphia put the Club Plan to work with four half year subs at a quarter apiece. Right alongside him is comrade Papcu of Davenport with four half-year, Club Plan subs.

Other comrades have been busy, too. There are so many that it is impossible to list them all as we used to. We can put down only the leaders: O. Coover—5; R. Sharron—5; J. Ruby—5; A. Konikow—3; L. Goodman—3; B. E.—3. Three comrades got two subs apiece and seven-teen got one. The total number of new subs at the beginning of the drive stands at 115.

That is a good beginning. But it is nothing; literally nothing to what can be done. At twenty-five cents for a six-months sub there is almost no limit to the number of subs we can get. Remember—in order to get the reduction from the fifty-cent rate for a half-year sub it is necessary to send them in to us here in blocks of four or more.

**Build the Militant! Help circulate a Marxian paper for workers!**  
**Order for Club Plan half year sub cards for one dollar! Use the blank below!**

**THE MILITANT**  
126 East 16th Street, New York City, N. Y.

Enclosed please find \$.....for.....(four is the minimum) Club Plan half year sub cards.

Name.....  
Address.....  
City..... State.....

## Thousands in Waldorf Picketing

**(Continued from page 1)**  
acting. When the plans are outlined for the next day's campaign, a grim mood sweeps the room. Build committees, post pickets, pull shops, stop scabs! This is no picnic..... it's the general strike....the workers' fight against the bosses for a right to stand up and like like men! Ben Gitlow leads off. He packs in plenty in a few words. Best of all are his stories of Oscar. Oscar the Great, the darling of the fat-feeders of Park Avenue. Oscar the slave-driver. How he used to run the bar at the Geneva and hand out jobs only to men who spent plenty of money at his bar. How he used to be a partner in a brothel on Broadway. That lovely man!

Kostas tries to speak. He is too hoarse. The croak that comes out of his throat is greeted with friendly applause. Gordon, too, is worn out with the effort of months and the strain of the last few days. He manages a few words but his voice vanishes amid the same comradely applause and laughter. The hoarseness is a sign, a symbol of work done.

Secretary Gund of the A. F. W. is speaking. He mentions the A. F. of L. A wave of boos. Those strike-breakers! The Amalgamated—that's our union, the union of the General Strike.  
Cannon speaks about the Union, the Amalgamated. He speaks of its racial and religious and political democracy, of its solidarity, of the grand principle of industrial unionism which brings together in one solid fighting mass the workers in every shop, every kind of worker from the most skilled down to the

least skilled, all workers together, backing each other and going on to victory together! "This is your Union! It's what you make it! Stand by the Union, build it strong, and victory must come." This is the keynote of the evening.

There is a tremendous burst of applause. The meeting is over. Somewhere the words of the song learned on the picket-line are heard. "Solidarity forever, for the union makes us strong!"  
Down the rickety wooden stairs to the street. Groups of strikers in excited talk. The fight is on... no let-up now until victory comes. One young striker turns to another: "This will be good for the labor movement," he says. "All over the country," the other answers. "All over the world, I think," says the first. Yes, this strike is part of the labor movement. Fellow-worker Wright of the Dressmakers Local 22 brought that message too: "We are with you, fellow-workers, your fight is our fight!"

In the street one man says "Let's go to Headquarters, there's another meeting there." His fellow-worker says it's too late. "Let's go anyway." They go, and others with them. They want again to stand together, to feel their new power, the power of the union, of solidarity.

That is how the General Strike was launched in the hotel and restaurant industry of New York City, the first step to winning for the workers in the hotels and restaurants of the whole country, decent working conditions and the right to live like men and women instead of like slaves. —DIANA RICE.

# Japanese Imperialism Moves Toward War Against the Soviet Union

**(Continued from page 1)**  
gressive military nationalist movement, strongest force in Japanese politics in the last two years, his retirement is not expected to weaken the military's domination of imperial policy.

"General Hayashi is a militarist of the same stamp and, if anything, a stronger Nationalist than General Araki." War propaganda in Japan, which for the past two years has gone on openly and uninterrupted, with the Soviet Union plainly spoken of as the enemy, meanwhile supplements the war moves being made behind the scenes, notably the reorganization of the army in Manchuria. It includes the building of a "case" on which Japan will go to war. The Japanese foreign office protests against Soviet leaders' "violent and provocative words against Japan and Soviet newspapers' accusations that Japan is intending to invade Russian territory" (N. Y. Times, January 22) Soviet exposures of Japanese interventionist plans and protests against Japanese provocations are made to appear as "Soviet provocations." To "prove" that Japan's intentions are entirely pacific, the Tokyo police, on January 21, arrested nine Japanese reactionaries who were demonstrating before the Soviet Embassy after a mass meeting of the Junjo Kenkoku Society, at which a resolution was adopted demanding that the Soviet Union withdraw troops from the Manchukuo border.

British imperialists are alive to all the possibilities, including the Japanese threat to their Pacific possessions, and, among other preparations, they are speeding the completion of their naval and air base at Singapore, where at the present time the admirals of the British, Australian and New Zealand navies are conferring on "problems of common defense in the East." The London Daily Herald declares that Singapore is beginning to rival Gibraltar as a fortress. "The whole colony today is an armed camp and its defenses await only the rapid completion of the naval base to become almost impregnable." The tiny islands in the Straits of Malacca are by are nests of hidden artillery, the Daily Herald says. On one of them, Palanbrani, "three of the greatest pieces of ordnance in the world, capable of outranging the biggest naval guns afloat," are said to lie hidden beneath the tufted palm trees.

"It is significant," the Daily Herald adds pointedly, "that no Japanese are permitted to pass the gates of the Singapore naval base, although other nationals are permitted to make a limited inspection of the work going on within." United States imperialism is in no way behind its rivals in preparations for war. The huge naval construction program alone speaks eloquently on this score. At the same time, propaganda for war is being sedulously broadcast among the unemployed and starving millions of this country. The following, as a fair sample, appeared in the New York Daily News of January 15:

"The only medicine available to us, to prolong our decline instead of to bring it on faster, is to build plenty of fighting ships and load them with trained fighting men, for the emergency which is in the making...."

"If we do not make ready for the issue which is being forced on us, consciously or unconsciously, by Japan, we can expect the Decline of the West to become a sudden fall over a cliff—and to become complete a long time before Dr. Spengler's year 2000 A. D." It should be borne in mind that this yellow tabloid, which boasts the largest circulation of any newspaper in the world, is read by thousands of workers all over America. The Daily News is taken to task by the New York Evening Post for this and other equally blatant pieces of jingoism, because, if you please, "Jingoism strengthens the pacifists more than anything they could do themselves. Jingoism, therefore, makes sane preparedness all the more difficult to achieve at the same time that it increases the war danger." (N. Y. Evening Post, Jan. 22).

"Thus, the aims of both papers are seen to be identical. They are both for "preparedness" and only differ as to methods for preparing the mass mind.

It is only to be expected that the ruling class and its spokesmen should do all in their power to prepare for the coming world slaughter. On the Communist movement rests the duty to combat all the activities of the imperialist warmongers. But what are we to say of Soviet representatives who are consciously lending themselves to the sowing of illusions in the minds of the workers? Since last November the Stalinists in Moscow have been disseminating the patent falsehood that the U. S. Government is opposed to war. Stalin himself has said so and has gone out of his way to laud Roosevelt as

by all appearances a decided and courageous leader" (interview with Walter Duranty). Litvinov echoes his master. L. M. Kaganovich, addressing a recent conference of the Communist Party of the province and city of Moscow, said "it was the policy of the Soviet Union, which wanted only peace, to cooperate with the nations opposed to war. On this account he particularly welcomed the re-establishment of relations with the United States" (N. Y. Times, January 23).

But while Roosevelt is hailed in Moscow as a dove of peace, Browder and company in America never tire of denouncing him as a war-maker in the columns of the Daily Worker and elsewhere. Every move of the Roosevelt administration is characterized as a war move, its budget as a war budget.

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**INTERNATIONAL WORKERS SCHOOL**  
(Winter Term)  
The International Workers School is about to enter its third year of Marxist education for the revolutionary workers of New York City. It has issued its announcement of courses for the Winter of 1934 which extends from January 29th to April 2nd. The following classes are listed:

- 1. **FUNDAMENTALS OF COMMUNISM** Martin Abern (Based on the "Communist Manifesto")  
Wednesdays—8 p. m. to 10 p. m.—Beginning January 31st.
- 2. **THE YOUTH MOVEMENT** Joseph Carter  
Mondays—8 p. m. to 10 p. m. — Beginning January 29th.
- 3. **SURVEY OF AMERICAN TRADE UNION STRATEGY AND TACTICS** Arne Swaback  
Wednesdays—8 p. m. to 10 p. m.—Beginning January 31st.
- 4. **ELEMENTARY ENGLISH FOR FOREIGN SPEAKING WORKERS** S. Blake  
Fridays—8 p. m. to 9:30 p. m.—Beginning February 2nd
- 5. **THE HISTORY OF THE RUSSIAN BOLSHEVIK PARTY** J. Wright  
Fridays—8 p. m. to 10 p. m.—Beginning February 2nd.

REGISTRATION: The registration fee for each course is \$1.50. Arrangements can be made for payments at convenient intervals. Individual sessions are 20 cents each. Those workers wishing to register for one or more courses can do so either by mail or by coming to the office of the International Workers School, 126 E. 16th St., N. Y. C. The office is open for the registering of prospective students all day long and every evening.  
Registrants can secure complete outlines for the courses at ten cents per copy.